MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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THE M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Along with the officers, the board of directors, and the members of the Missouri Numismatic Society, I am justifiably proud of the acommplishments and the productivity attained by our devoted membership over the first fifty year history of this organization. Our society can point to many significant educational goals which have been implemented over the last five decades. At one time these milestones were merely unattainable visions. We can now boast of an unsurpassed regional library; an annual, outstanding *Missouri Journal of Numismatics;* quality educational programs; a highly knowledgeable ancient coin study group; the formation of a junior Missouri Numismatic Society to foster developing, young numismatists; and a superior, newsworthy monthly club bulletin. However, we cannot simply sit back and reflect upon our society's welfare as we stride towards the next fifty years.

We are serving as host for the Central States Numismatic Society's annual convention in the spring of 1991 at the downtown St. Louis Cervantes Convention Center. The preliminary plans for this convention are currently being addressed by the Board of Directors and me.

My primary goal as president is to work with the membership in order to fulfill the society's fundamental principle of numismatic education while, at the same time, promoting our organization's *esprit de corps.*

I sincerely request that you consider membership in our society. Information regarding the Missouri Numismatic Society will be available at the entrance to the festival. I hope our 29th Annual Coin Festival will be a pleasant and rewarding experience for everyone in attendance.

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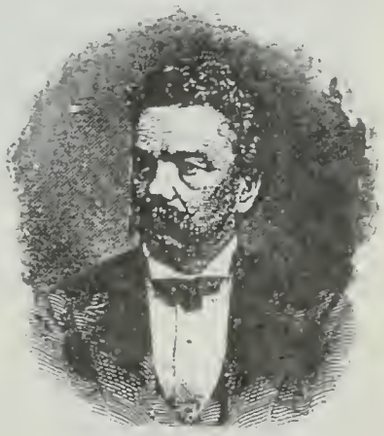
THE TREASURY WARRANTS OF 1873

by

Ronald L. Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

On three occasions in 1842, 1861 and 1873, the City of St. Louis has been forced to issue its own paper money or treasury warrants in order to meet financial obligations. The last issue was perhaps the most colorful both in necessity and appearance.

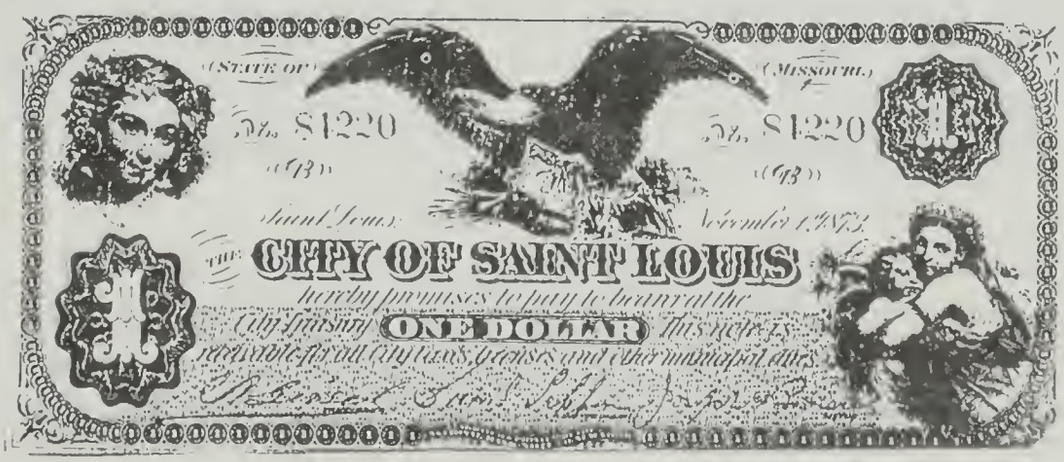


JOSEPH BROWN
MAYOR, ST. LOUIS

Events in the year 1873 brought panic to the business community and forced the closing of several local banks which held City funds. With these funds being unavailable for use, City officials found that they were unable to pay themselves as well as street cleaners and other laborers. When over 1,000 dissatisfied City employees demonstrated in the street in front of City Hall, Mayor Joseph Brown was compelled to take prompt action. He addressed the crowd of angry workers and assured them that if given one week he would arrange for them to get paid. The City Council immediately authorized $450,000,00 worth of currency to be prepared by the National Bank Note Company of New York in the denominations of one, two and three dollars. Mayor Brown himself picked up the notes and when the workers returned to City Hall one week later their pay was waiting for them.

The face of the notes had a green overprint and the back was printed in brown which quickly earned them the name of "brownbacks." This nickname also credited the efforts of Mayor Brown to satisfy his employees. While this currency was issued in violation of a federal law enacted in 1862, no action was taken against the City because of the circumstances surrounding its issuance. The banks soon were able to release City funds and the treasury warrants were withdrawn from circulation.

A few of these notes still exist, mostly in the hands of collectors, and they attest to the fact that financial troubles within the City government are nothing new.



FACE OF ONE DOLLAR CITY WARRANTY WITH GREEN OVERPRINT

BACK OF ONE DOLLAR CITY WARRANT PRINTED IN BROWN

CITY HALL IN 1873 ON THE WEST SIDE OF ELEVENTH BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT

COINS AND POLITICS IN THE LATE ROMAN EMPIRE

by

Daniel North

[July 1989]

This article presents an introduction to the political history of the last century of the Roman Empire (364-476) as expressed through its coinage. This period is largely associated with the Valentinian and Theodosian dynasties (364-455). Its coins commemorate many significant events and political trends of the time. Because of the lack of adequate surviving written sources, coins of this era frequently are historical documents. Fifth-century history is especially obscure in many respects, and is the "last frontier" of Roman numismatics. Much information is still accessible only in specialized articles or non-English works such as Lacam.

In 364 the Empire was divided into Western and Eastern halves by the new emperor Valentinian I (364-375), considered the last "great" emperor. The political boundary largely coincided with the linguistic boundary between the Latin-speaking West and Greek-speaking East. The Western court retained overall control of the coinage of both empires until 383, when the Eastern Augustus, Theodosius I (379-395), proclaimed his own son Arcadius as co-emperor and thereby declared political independence for the East. From this date, each court struck its own coinage, though the monetary system remained unchanged.

Following Theodosius' death, his weak sons Honorius (393-423) and Arcadius ruled the West and East, respectively, and the Empire was never reunited. His descendants remained in power until 455. The fifth century saw continuing invasions by German barbarians, as well as by the Huns under Attila. The Western Empire suffered grievously. Great Western generals like Constantius and Aetius kept the Empire going through their personal authority, but after Aetius' murder in 454, the Western Empire disintegrated. By 476, it was superseded by German barbarian kingdoms. All coin issues of these final years are very rare and command high prices. The East, on the other hand, was wealthier, more stable, and less geographically exposed to invaders. It not only survived but endured until 1453 as the Byzantine Empire. Eastern coinage after 450 reflects the gradual transition from the Roman toward the emerging Byzantine style.

What was the nature Roman coinage after 364? From the photographs which follow, the reader will readily observe the outward uniformity of the coinage—the carefully rounded flans, the uniform flan sizes within denominations, the bureaucratic homogeneity of style and fabric, the monotony of long-used, little varied types and inscriptions, the overwhelming emphsis on military and political considerations and on the role of the Emperor, and the growing barbarization in style.

Western coinage was less abundant than that of the East. Fifth-century Western coins of all metals become progressively scarcer. Western silver is more

common than Eastern silver, but Eastern bronze and gold are much more abundant than the Western. On the whole, Eastern die engraving maintained higher artistic standards than the Western.

The Empire was on the "gold standard" after 368, and through rigorous government intervention, an enormous gold coinage was produced. Inexperienced collectors are surprised at the ready availability of late Roman 99% pure gold at moderate prices. However, the Empire was vast and contemporary evidence attests to the huge quantity of gold in circulation at that time: for example, in ca. 432 St. Cyril of Alexandria obtained more than 1,000 pounds of gold to bribe Eastern court officials; the Eastern government paid Attila 6,000 pounds of gold in 443 and commited to 2,100 pounds annually thereafter; the whole annual revenue of the Eastern Empire in the reign of Justin I (518-527) was 400,000 pounds of gold.

What of denominations and purchasing power? Gold was the monetary centerpiece. The chief denomination was the *solidus* ("pure, unplated"), several of which are illustrated. The solidus was first introduced by Constantine the Great in ca. 310; from its name and continued use for centuries comes our expression "solid gold." It weighed 24 carats, or about 4.55 gm., and was actually a convenient piece of bullion weighing 1/6 of a Roman ounce (1 oz. = 1,728 carats, or 1 lb. of 327.45 gm., about 3/4 of our modern pound). 72 solidi made up one pound of gold. After 368, the letters "OB" on Roman solidi indicated both 72 in Greek numerals, and stood for the Greek word "obryzum," or pure gold.

The two main fractional gold denominations were the scare *semissis* or 1/2 solidus of 12 carats, and the more common *tremissis,* or 1/3 solidus of 8 carats. In the Western Empire, the tremissis became the most common gold denomination in the final years before 476.

The solidus was the imperial "prestige" coin. Most gold was minted at court, separately from other metals, and the best engravers of the day were employed. One solidus was legally the equivalent of support for a small child for one year; it represented 3 months of a soldier's rations allowance, it was 1-2 months' wages for a humble workman; it bought over 200 pounds of pork wholesale in Rome in the 440s.

The commonest silver denomination was the *siliqua* (Latin word for the Greek term carat, meaning "seed"), worth one carat, or 1/24 of a solidus. Originally struck by Constantine at 96 to the pound, or 3.41 gm. each, the siliqua's weight fluctuated downwards, but the coins remained above 90% fine. Higher denomination silver coins were also struck, but are rare today. Perhaps due to the scarcity of gold, silver was commoner in the West than the East; Western siliquae from about 350-400 are readily available to collectors. In the fifth century, the half-siliqua became the main silver coin. Both gold and silver coins are frequently found in clipped, bent, chopped, or otherwise damaged condition, testifying to the deteriorating economic conditions of the age.

The bronze coinage was struck in enormous volume until the end of the fourth century. Its denominations are not fully understood. Bronze coins did not have fixed value, but fluctuated against gold in daily use. People spoke about "buying" solidi, not exchanging bronze for gold. There were four primary bronze denominations, each being double the value of the next smaller size. To-

day, they are usually called AE1, AE2, AE3, and AE4, from largest to smallest; AE symbolizes "aes," the Latin word for copper. AE weights and modules fluctuated. AE1 coins ranged from about 6 to 9 grams; the tiny AE4s weighted about 1 gm., struck 288 to the pound, after 395. The larger denominations went out of use as conditions grew worse: AE1 coins were not regularly minted after 364-365; AE2s disappeared after 395, and AE3s after about 423. Occasional revivals of larger pieces were struck in the East, but are very rare today.

Style and production standards were already deteriorating by the reign of Theodosius I, and the tiny AE4s produced by the Rome mint in the fifth century were long thought to be of barbarian origin on account of their crudeness! These pieces were nearly worthless; in the 440s, 7,200 of them, or 25 pounds of metal, equalled one solidus. Larger-denomination coins, the well-known *folles,* were struck in the East beginning in 498, but they belong to the Byzantine coinage.

The following photographs of fourth- and fifth-century coins include specimens of nearly all the standard denominations in all three metals, and present an overall external picture of the coinage. The coins are also selected on account of their historical or political interest, as explained in the various remarks. From these coins as a group, it is hoped that the reader will obtain a coherent introduction to the coinage and political history of this often-obscure era.

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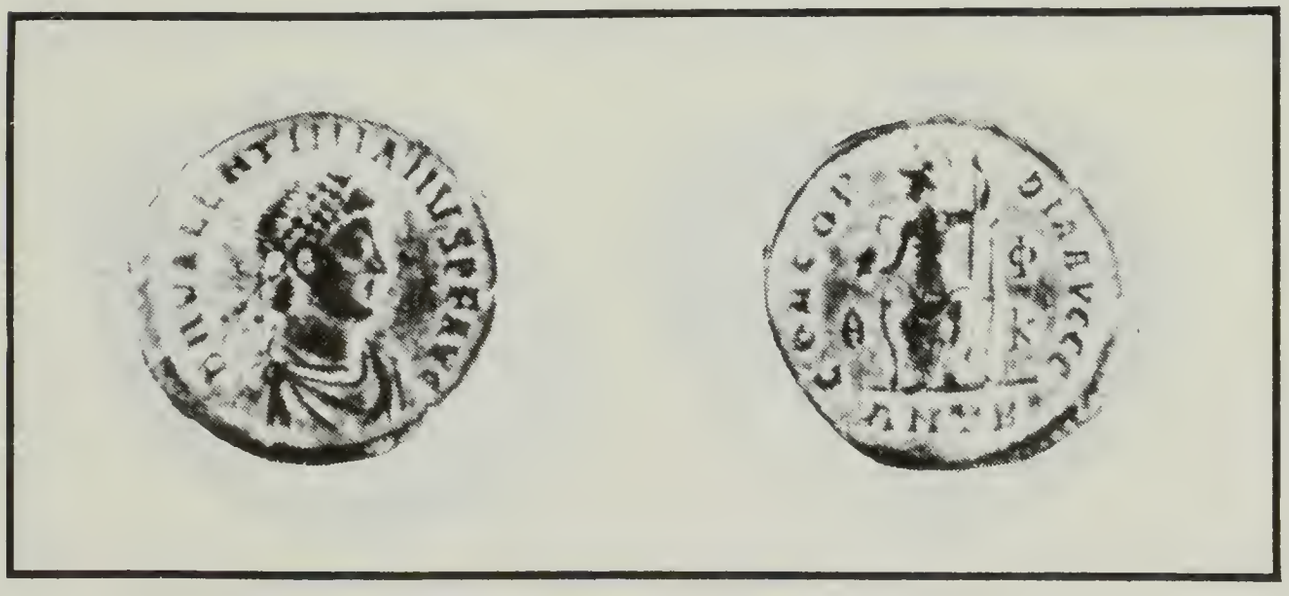
PHOTOGRAPHS

[Coins photographed by Gary Stevenson. Enlargements approximately 2X.]

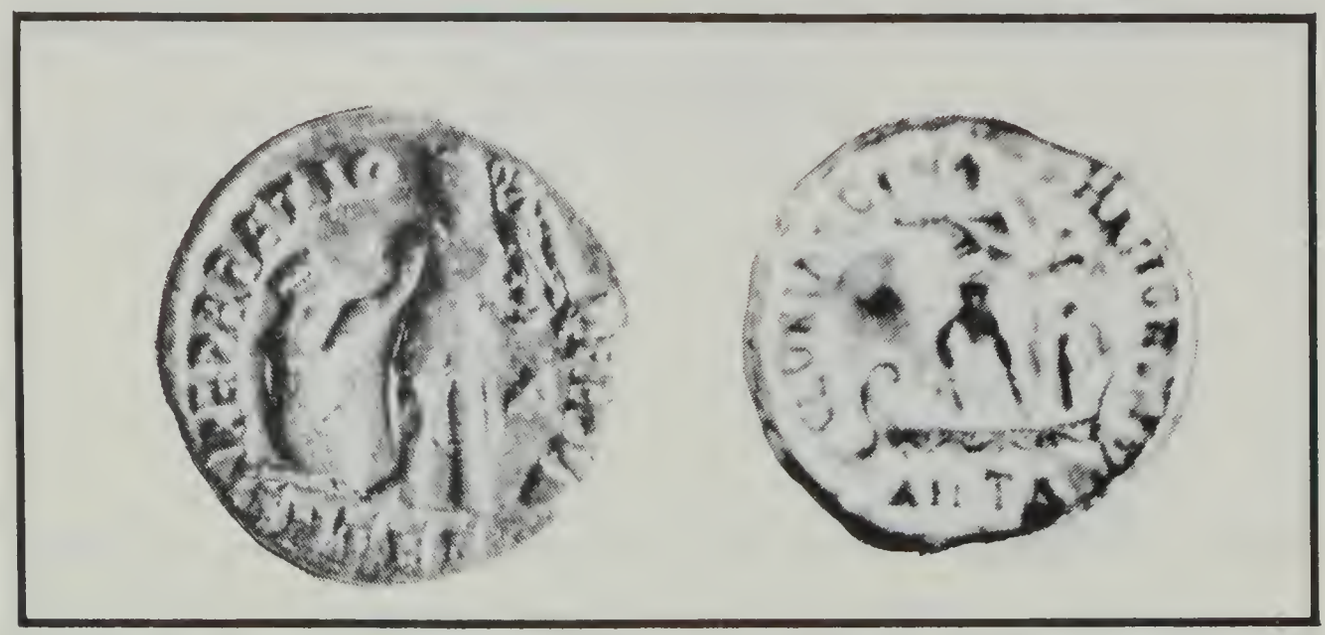
From the reign of Constantine (306-337), the Empire was officially Christian. By 364, Christian symbols such as crosses, Chi-Rhos, battle standards (labarums), and hands of God routinely appeared on coins. One of the last overtly pagan issues was this tiny bronze AE4 from the Antioch mint, struck under Julian the Apostate (361-363). The obverse shows the Tyche, or city-goddess, of Antioch; the reverse, the gold Apollo, one of whose most celebrated temples stood near Antioch. Inscriptions are GENIO ANTIOCHENI and APOLLONI SANCTO. Small pagan issues with legend VOTA PVBLICA were also struck at the Rome mint down to the reign of Theodosius I.

Valentinian I (364-375) took the West and gave his brother Valens the East (364-378). Valentinian's dynastic slogan RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE ("the Restorer of the State") appeared on their initial coinage in all three metals. The uniform reverse type was military, showing the Emperor with labarum and victory. This was the last such fully coordinated coinage of the Roman Empire. Shown are a gold solidus of Valens, a silver siliqua of Valentinian (both from Antioch), and a rare bronze AE3 of Valentinian from Siscia (modern Sisak in Yugoslavia).

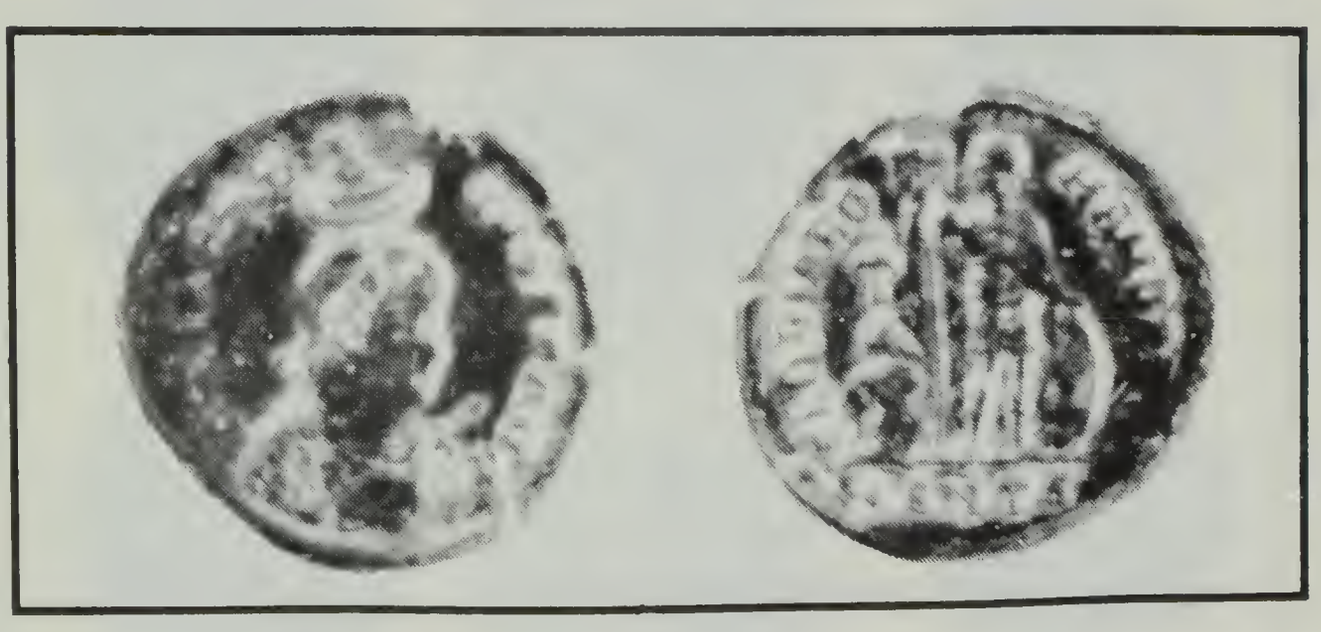
Everyday currency was struck with the same types for long periods, but coins commemorating special events tend to be rare. In 367 Valentinian named his 8-year old son Gratian as co-Augustus (367-383), and rare special dynastic coinages were struck at Trier and Constantinople, the two imperial capitals, during 367-369. The mint of Arelate (Arles) in Gaul also struck a common special AE3 type for some years. Shown is a rare dynastic gold RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE solidus of Valentinian I from Constantinople with special mintmark in the reverse exergue.



Down to 383, the Western court controlled the coinage for both Empires. Bronze coins bore uniform types at all mints, but silver and gold issues varied from West to East. Shown is a coin from one of the last issues directed by the West, a common AE3 from Antioch in the name of Valentinian II (375-392), with reverse showing Roma enthroned, 379-383. It is from the common CONCORDIA AVGGG series with the two types of Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned, proclaiming the "Harmony of the Three Augusti," Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius I (379-395).



Gratian named Theodosius I co-Augustus in the East in 379. Theodosius began to pursue independent policies. Gratian's common type for the AE2 coinage, REPARATIO REIPVB ("the Restoration of the State"), is shown here on a specimen from Thessalonica in the name of Valentinian II, 379-383, it depicts the Emperor raising the figure of the Roman commonwealth, Res Publica. Theodosius introduced his own AE2 type at his own mints, and only struck token issues of Gratian's type. Theodosius' type is illustrated by a coin from Antioch, 379-383, showing the Emperor on a galley (the "ship of state") steered by Victory, with legend GLORIA ROMANORVM ("the Glory of the Romans"); it revives an earlier type of Constans and Constantius II.

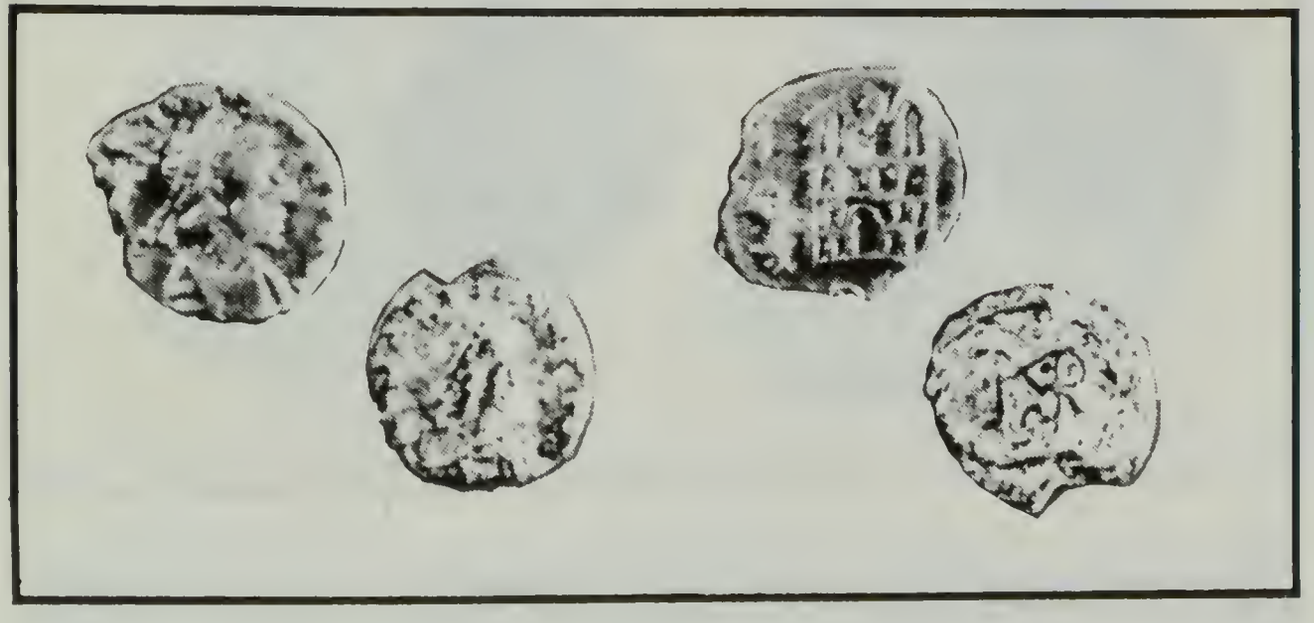


In 383 Theodosius named his son Arcadius as co-Augustus (383-408), thereby declaring his independence from Western control. Gratian refused to recognize Arcadius, but was soon overthrown by the usurper Magnus Maximus in the West (383-388). From now on each court struck its own coinage types. The practice of "mutual recognition" demonstrates which colleagues an emperor recognized on his own coins at any given date. Denominational unity was preserved. Gold was unchanged, but silver and bronze were frequently struck on different weight and module standards from West to East. Shown here is one of Theodosius' special AE2 proclamation issues for Arcadius. The coin, from Antioch, shows Arcadius crowned by the hand of God, with conventional military reverse and Theodosian inscription GLORIA ROMANORVM.

After 383, the young senior Augustus, Valentinian II, became completely dependent on Theodosius; in the latter's mints Valentinian always get the "unbroken" obverse legend of a junior emperor. Shown are the typical AE4 reverse types of the three emperors who reigned after 383: scarce AE4 of Maximus struck in Aquileia, Italy, in 387-388, with camp gate reverse and inscription SPES ROMANORVM ("the Hope of the Romans"); rare AE4 of Valentinian II from Rome in the name of Arcadius, with Wesern Victory reverse (VICTORIA AVGGG), 383-387; and common AE4 of Theodosius in the name of Valentinian II from Cyzicus in Turkey, with Eastern Victory type of SALVS REIPVBLICAE ("the Well-being of the State"), 388-392.

After his defeat of Maximus in 388, Theodosius introduced his own SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory type on coins from the Italian mints, Rome and Aquileia, where it was continued for some years after his death in 395. At Rome, the earlier Western VICTORIA inscription was reintroduced after 410, but the SALVS REIPVBLICAE type was revived by the usurper Johannes (423-425). Shown are the Cyzicus AE4 of Valentinian II discussed above (388-392), with the last Western SALVS REIPVBLICAE issue, of Valentinian III (ca. 425-426). Note the crudity and tiny size of the latter coin, whose dies are too large for the flan.

The two Empires continued to strike distinct bronze coinages after Theodosius' death. Shown are typical Eastern AE3 types of the period 402-423. First, obverse of AE3 of Arcadius in the name of his son Theodosius II (402-450) from Cyzicus, 402-408; the issue duplicated in bronze the types of the current gold solidi of Constantinople. Note the helmeted facing bust and juvenile portrait. Also, three examples of the imperial AE3 reverses, with common inscription GLORIA ROMANORVM: top, three emperors standing (Arcadius, Theodosius II, Honorius), Antioch, 402-408); below, two emperors standing (Honorius, Theodosius II, coins in name of each emperor), Constantinople, 408-423. Note decline both in style and module.

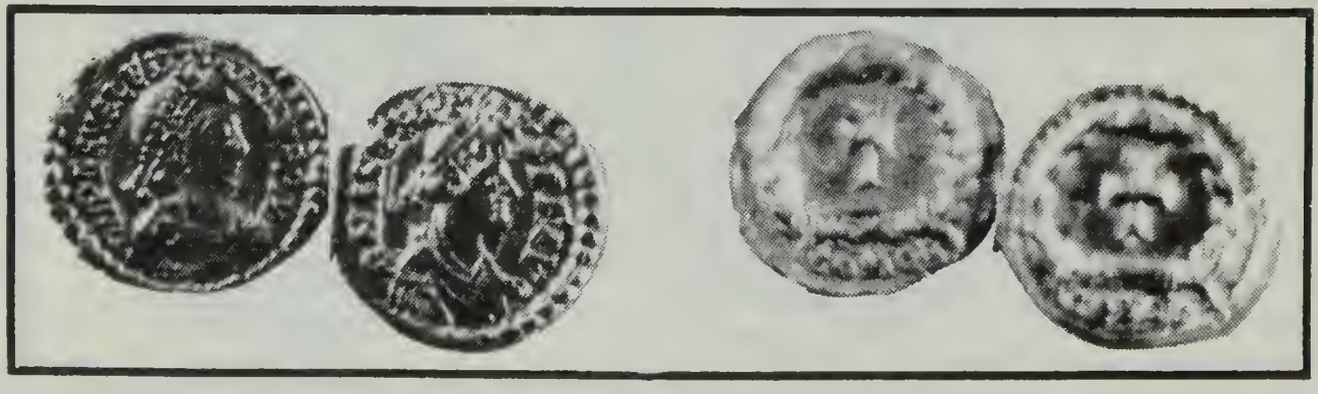


During the fifth century, style and fabric of the AE4 coins further deteriorated in both Empires. Shown are crude AE4 of Valentinian III in the West, with Western reverse of camp gate and legend VOT PVB, from Rome, ca. 430-435; and AE4 of Marcian in the East, with reverse of his monogram, from Constantinople, 450-457. The monogram became the leading AE4 reverse type in the last half of the century. Also, the Latin inscriptions became increasingly garbled after 450, especially on Eastern coins, where Greek was the primary language.

In contrast to silver and bronze, gold solidi continued to be struck on carefully rounded flans from dies of high artistic quality. Shown are solidi of Honorius and Arcadius of typical late fourth-century style. HONORIUS: solidus from Ravenna mint, with standard Western VICTORIA AVGGG reverse of Emperor trampling captive (early issue following his move there in 402, with long-faced bust used at previous mint of Milan). ARCADIUS: issue from Constantinople, 387-388, with right-facing bust used through reign of Theodosius I; reverse is standard Eastern Constantinopolis CONCORDIA AVGGG type, with shield commemorating Arcadius' first five-year vow period (VOT V MVL X) — one of the imennse number of *vota* issues of the period. This general Constantinopolis type predominated on Constantinople solidi during the period 379-420.

Illustrated here are the most common Western and Eastern fifth-century solidus reverse types. WEST: Emperor trampling captive, from Honorius coin of Ravenna, ca.402 ff. (type used regularly, 393-425). Also, Emperor trampling human-headed serpent, from solidus of Valentinian III, ca.425-426, Ravenna (type used continuously, 425-467). Glycerius (473-474) used a hybrid of both types on his solidi. EAST: Victory holding long cross, introduced by Marcian and the only standard type used from 450. Shown are coins of Leo I (457-474) and Anastasius I (507-518); the beginning of the transition toward "Byzantine" style is apparent. Note differences between Western and Eastern mintmarks: on Western solidi, mint letters in the field (e.g., R V) with COMOB in the exergue, in contrast to letters of mint name with OB in the exergue (e.g., CONOB) on Estern solidi.

In 425 Theodosius II installed his 6-year-old cousin Valentinian III on the Western throne (425-455). Special commemorative gold issues were struck at Constantinople, showing the two emperors enthroned, a related very rare issue was also struck in the West. Shown are contemporary Western and Eastern solidi of ca.425-426. WEST: coin of Valentinian III, Ravenna, one of the first issues of the new reign, with juvenile portrait variant of that used for Honorius, Galla Placidia, et al. in the 420s. EAST: "proclamation" solidus in name of Valentinian III with the standard Eastern helmeted facing bust used in the East since 395, with SALVS REIPVBLICAE reverse. The obverse is a masterpiece of the superrefined Constantinople style of the 420s. On the reverse, the emperors each wear pagan consular dress, but have Christian halos and carry crosses. Both coins represent a highpoint of their respective artistic styles.



In the West, fractional gold tremisses (1/3 solidi) became increasingly important in the last years of the Empire. Shown are Western tremisses of Valentinian III (early period of reign) and Anthemius (467-472), one of the last Western emperors; both from Rome mint. Valentinian's obverse is of good Western style, but Anthemius' is barbarized, and its lettering is overengraved on a letter die of the previous emperor Libius Severus. Reverses show typical Western cross-in-wreath design (Eastern tremisses bore Victory reverses). Valentinian's cross is of "Latin" type, with long shaft; Anthemius "Greek" cross (arms and shaft of equal length) reflects the political dominance of the East; as nominee of Eastern emperor Leo, Anthemius introduced Eastern types on his own gold coinage.

The last Constantinopolis reverse type of Theodosius II's reign in the East is shown on these two solidi in the names of Theodosius II and Valentinian III, dated 443-447. Both coins are from the same issue and were found together in a hoard; the clear letter and design die links reflect the production techniques of the era. Obverse busts are of cruder style than on previous coins. On the reverses, the Constantinopolis is seated left, similar to the standard Roma type. She holds cross on globe, with ship's prow at her feet. Inscription is IMP XXXXII COS SVII P P (i.e., 42d regnal year, 17th sonsulship, or 443 A.D.), a variant of the obsolete date inscriptions used through the third century. IMP XXXXII coins are associated with the heavy payments to Attila during these years. The unusual mintmark COMOB emphasizes the special nature of this coinage; coins of this series with normal CONOB mark are scarce.

In 450, Theodosius II died and was succeeded by Marcian (450-457), who sought recognition from the senior emperor Valentinian III, and struck a special very rare solidus coinage

at Constantinople. Shown are two solidi from this issue in the names of the two emperors. The obverse busts wear plain cuirasses (breastplates), and the reverses display the new Victory with long cross type, without officina letter (denoting mint workshop) following the inscription. Both coins come from the same hoard, and many die links are present. While the reverse dies are carefully prepared, the obverses shown sloppiness and/or haste; note poor letter alignment and the missing letter in Valentinian's name (IANSPFAVG in place of IANVSPFAVG to right). This was the last Eastern issue in the name of a Western emperor; in the West, however, coins in the names of Eastern emperors appeared to the last.

Marcian's new Victory type dominated Eastern solidi henceforth. His choice of the type is interesting, in that the design repeats an earlier type of Theodosius II, but the VICTORIA AVGGG inscription is imported from Western solidi. All three Eastern gold denominations now bore Victory reverses. For comparison, a contemporary Valentinian III solidus from the Rome mint, ca.450-455, is shown with the Valentinian III Eastern recognition solidus discussed above. Note the long cross to left on both reverses, and identical VICTORIA AVGGG inscriptions. Both coins show further decline in die quality (Interestingly, dies from the Western issue shown here were reused in producing the first solidi of the new emperor Petronius Maximus in 455.)

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the M.N.S. Library, 5005 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63111. Call (314) 481-7630 for details. Scheduled future programs are:

1989

August 18	Ed Schroeder	Ancient Syrian Coins
October 20	Ross Larson	Coins of Crete

1990

January 19	Gery Alt	The Middle Ages in the British Isles
April 20	Earl Biffle	Numismatic Frontiers: Early Chinese Coins
June 15	Ed Schroeder	Roman Republican Coins

TOPICAL COLLECTING

by

Gene Hessler

Birds, fish, horses, ships, airplanes, musicians and artists—these are just a few of the topics that are popular among philatelists. But few numismatists have discovered that topical collecting of coins and bank notes can be fun and rewarding. Topical collections lend themselves well to exhibits. No one can accuse the collector of having an incomplete collection because the subject is so vast, and new coins and bank notes are continually released to the public and to collectors.

Here, we will illustrate our point with bank notes of the world. In addition to collecting beautiful notes with innumerable color combinations, the numismatist will select items of personal subject interest. Many notes can be purchased for a few dollars each, or less.

Without a visit to the aviary at the St. Louis Zoo, it is unlikely that we will see many exotic birds. We might catch a glimpse of a few species "passing through" our neighborhoods during migration. For a modest amount, a collection of "bird" notes can be assembled. Countries from around the world often choose native birds to adorn their colorful currency.

Even if this particular subject does not interest you, perhaps you have a friend who is an ornithologist or perhaps an avid bird watcher. If so, such a group of bank notes featuring birds would make a unique gift. A topical theme provides an excellent way to introduce a youngster to the joy of collecting. Birds are often identified on the notes; but, if not, a trip to a library to search through an illustrated reference on birds will solve the problem. This also encourages learning at a young age.

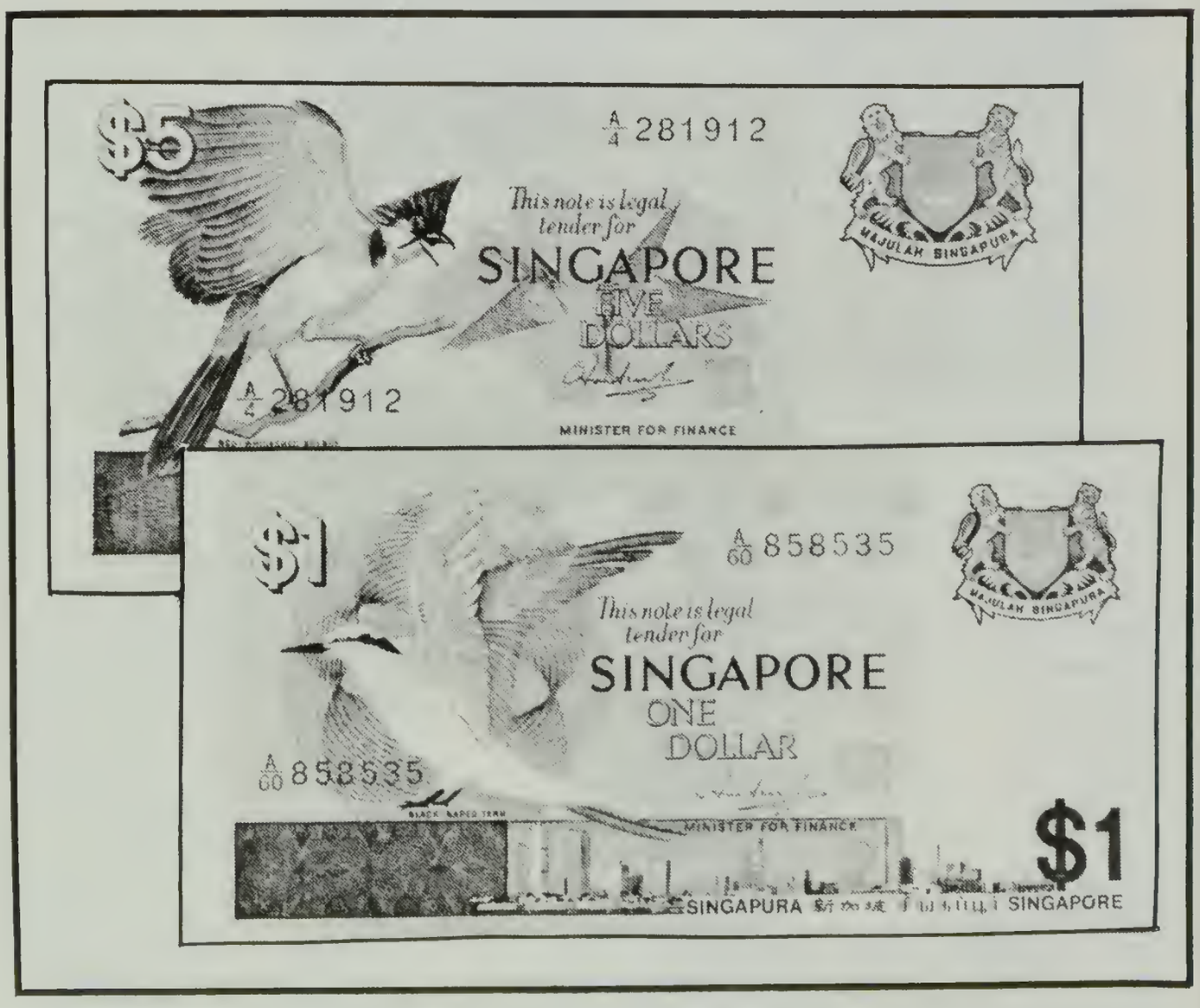
A partial list of inexpensive notes on which birds appear is given below. (Catalog numbers refer to the country listings in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* by Albert Pick.)

COUNTRY	DENOMINATION	PICK NO.
Bermuda	1 dollar	23
Canada	current notes	--
Columbia	1 peso—10 pesos	404-407
Denmark	20 kroner	49
Ethiopia	1 birr	30
Guatemala.	all notes	--
Hungary	10,000,000 milpengo	129
Indonesia	25 rupiah	67
Indonesia	100 rupiah	69
Indonesia	100 rupiah	122
Indonesia	1000 rupiah	71
New Zealand	1 dollar	169
New Zealand	5 dollars	170
Papua New Guinea	2 kina	5
Seychelles	5 rupees	14

Seychelles	10 rupees	23
Singapore	1 dollar	9
Singapore	5 dollars	10
Sri Lanka	10 rupees	66
Sri Lanka	20 rupees	67
Surinam	2 1/2 gulden	24A

There is a new demand for emphasis on the study of geography because too many high school students cannot locate some countries including the United States on a world globe. Bank notes could be used as teaching aids for this neglected subject by illustrating places of origin and countries and bodies of water crossed during migration of many species of birds.

If birds arouse your curiosity, spend some time at the next coin and bank note show going through the inexpensive items dealers usually have in a separate box. Examine both the face and back of the currency. Unless you look carefully, some beautiful bird bargains might fly away.

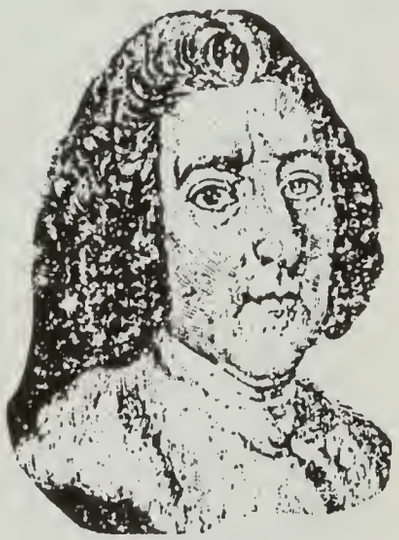


THE PITT TOKEN

by

John A. Bush

One of my most treasured pieces of Early American coinage is the Pitt Halfpenny Token example within my collection. In my continuing anthology on Early American coinage, I will present the background of these intriguing Colonial American commemorative medalets.



WILLIAM PITT

The obverse of these testimonial medalets depicts a bust of William Pitt, also known as the Elder Pitt and the Earl of Chatham. He was born in Westminster, England in 1708. William was the son of Robert Pitt, a Cornish squire. He started his political profession at the age of twenty-seven by aligning himself with a group of opposition Whigs in Parliament, and he soon became its prominent personality. By taking advantage of his position, Pitt became the champion for unrepresented groups in Parliament. In 1746, despite an intense resentment of him by King George II, William Pitt acquired the position of postmaster-general, which gained for him a national recognition for integrity. Because of Great Britain's strategic blunders in the beginning stages of the Seven Years' War in 1756, a condition developed whereby William Pitt's popularity secured for him the position of Secretary of State as well as the leadership role in the House of Commons. He then undertook the direction of the war, and because of his tactics, many important victories were achieved for England. He suffered from poor health throughout most of his life, and he finally died in 1778. He was regarded as England's most prominent war commander and her most favorite politician.

William Pitt also endeared himself to America, because through his influence, he was able to get the Stamp Act repealed in 1766. Under this act, Britain was determined to impose a tax on her colonies by means of stamps attached to newspapers, playing cards, and other articles of British commerce. This is why the obverse legends read "Restorer of Commerce 1766" and "No Stamps."

On the reverse is a ship sailing to the right. A lion figure - head is on the ship's bow. This ship signifies commerce. The work "America" appears on the field crossing the ship's bow diagonally. The legend "Thanks To The Friends Of Liberty And Trade"refers to a New York merchants association of the period.

These medalets are in two sizes, ordinarily referred to as the halfpenny and the farthing. The halfpenny appears more frequently and is found in silver, copper, brass, tin, and pewter. The farthing-sized token is rare and is found in brass and copper. Both pieces served as currency, of their respective values, during shortages of regular coinage in the American Colonies. The famous Paul Revere of Boston, Massachusetts, designed the medalets, and it is presumed he also engraved the striking dies. The tokens were probably struck in 1769 by a James Smithers of Philadelphia.

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MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. A new exhibit, Money and the Countries of the Arab League, is due to the completed shortly. Current exhibits include The U.S. Constitution; Fluorescent Markings on Currency; New U.S. Silver and Gold Coins; Musicians and Money; the Preparation of Money; Foreign Coin Values in Colonial Times; Missouri's Own Money; Women in the Money; and As Phony as a $3.00 Bill. Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION CENTENNIAL COMMENORATIVE MEDAL

The TRRA Centennial Commemorative Medals, designed by Richard A. Eichhorst, are being struck in five different metals in silver-dollar size. Each metal edition is limited to enchance its value for collectors, speculators, and investors.

The obverse shows the official seal of the railroad with its full name around an inner circle. The outer scallop pattern suggests a flower in full bloom with distinct arrows making the arcs of the design while also pointing to the compass directions, indicating the convergence of the American rail lines in St. Louis.

The reverse provides the commemorative information and uses a "Gay Nineties" numeral style for 1889 and a modernistic "automation" numeral style for 1989, representing the importance of computers to today's railroads. The outer ring of the design is a composite of influences including: the round tail signs on special passenger trains; the look of the steel wheel on a freight car; and the impression of date-stamps used on the millions of waybills and papers before automation. Within this inner circle, six major TRRA landmarks are named: EADS BRIDGE because of its numerous firsts; UNION STATION because it was the largest terminal on one level in the world; MERCHANTS BRIDGE for its role as the only double track rail-service-only bridge in the city; BROOKLYN SHOPS where the TRRA built many of its own locomotives; PERRY TOWER for being the largest interlocking plant (signals and switches) at the time; and the "THE HIGHLINE" which raised the tracks from the riverfront and later became part of the tunnels under the Arch grounds. Further information identifies the TRRA as being in the center of SAINT LOUIS and providing A CENTURY OF SERVICE.

The medals are being produced in the following quantities: 100 - 24kt. gold plate; 200 - .999 fine silver; 1000 - antique copper plate; 2000 - bright bronze; and bright aluminum on demand. The gold plate and silver specimens will be hallmarked and numbered. For further information, write to TRRA Medals, P.O. Box 1946, St. Louis, Missouri 63118. All proceeds will benefit the St. Louis & Chain of Rocks R.R., a not-for-profit operating rail museum. The SL & CR offers free train rides to the general public, the second Sunday of the month, April through October.

M.N.S. BEGINS JUNIOR PROGRAM

Believing that the future of our hobby lies in the cultivation of the minds and hearts of young people, the M.N.S. Board of Directors has taken steps to increase its junior membership (ages 7 to 17 years) and encourage regular members to attract and instruct young member in the study of new and old money systems. The Missouri Numismatic Society, which is dedicated to the study of coinage and coinage systems, acknowledges that younger potential members can also be attracted to a hobby that can expand their minds and their horizons.

In 1988, in its 50th year, the M.N.S. membership voted to change the constitution to support more aggressively junior membership. The minimum age of membership was lowered from 12 to 7 years old and special programs aimed at the junior collector have been funded.

The Missouri Numismatic Society specifically supported numismatic education of young people by:

1. financing the expenses incurred to maintain the interest of the junior numismatic study group and those who regularly attend monthly meetings
2. providing surplus numismatic literature for study by the Central High School junior chapter of M.N.S. (We hope to expand to other high schools in the near future.)

There are many educational benefits that accrue from numismatic inquiry. For example, the students learn first-hand the way that monetary systems were developed and applied throughout history. They discover both the intrinsic and extrinsic value of money. Researching the history of coins and the cultures that made them gives students knowledge they can apply to classroom activities and assignments. They also benefit from working in club activities with adults who share their interests.

Moreover, such non-classroom activities can provide students with a stake in their school not otherwise felt. Despite the fact that there are few incentives for students other than athletes to remain after school and pursue quasi-educational activities, an after-school activity linked to M.N.S. is more likely to succeed than other types of clubs.

HOW THE JR. CLUB WORKS:

- Any student may join the Jr. M.N.S.
- In order to join the Jr. Numismatic group the student needs only to complete an application.
- Upon presenting the application the student receives five pieces of some form of money. (The items are theirs to keep whether they return or not!).
- The new Jr. Numismatic member is required to write a one-sided paper on each piece given and return the essays as soon as possible.
- In the meantime, a phone call is made to the home explaining the club program to the student's parents and informing them of

the start of their child's numismatic collection.

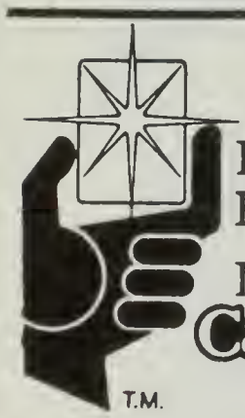
- After the student returns with the written information on the five coins, the papers are checked and suggestions made for future research, choice of content, and presentation of their work.
- The Jr. member is then given 10 new pieces to research and becomes eligible to earn 10 numismatic items each month.
- Bonus coin material is awarded for on-time completion of the student research.
- Proper 2 x 2 coin holders, coin & paper money pages, as well as sheet protector pages for research papers and three ring binders for their collection, are supplied as needed (with approval of the program director).

The Jr. member remains with the Jr. M.N.S. Group by simply attending meetings and completing research papers. Any coins or paper money given to them at that point belongs to them. Students must complete their research papers to receive new items.

BENEFITS TO THE JR. MEMBER BY THE END OF A YEAR'S PARTICIPATION

- A STUDENT MEMBER CAN RECEIVE MORE THAN 100 PIECES IN A TYPICAL SCHOOL YEAR. THESE MAY INCLUDE COINS, PAPER MONEY, TOKENS, SCRIP, MEDALS, ETC.
- PAID UP DUES FOR THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR
- A YEARLY NUMISMATIC GIFT
- DIRECTION FROM AN ADULT INTERESTED IN NUMISMATICS

Early exposure to our program will instill the difference between numismatics and coin collecting. In numismatics, the collector takes the coin device, dissects its history, studies its size, shape, color, and metal, and determines its worth. However, a numismatist also delves into the time and location of the people who would have used it, study the reasons for its production of the item, and determine whether or not the coin, token, or paper currency justified its production. Our new program for young members has been designed to fill both needs.



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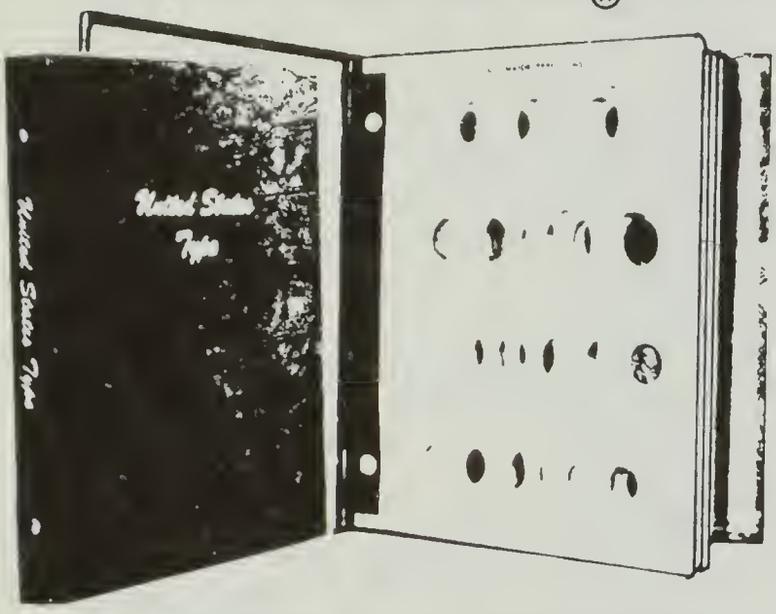

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THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The Missouri Numismatic Library facility at 5005 South Grand Blvd. is currently undergoing renovation by the building owners. The temporary inconvenience caused by plumbing and plaster repair will soon be replaced by a more pleasing environment. Shelving is also being reorganized and more space allowed for expanding areas within our collection.

A number of our members are manning the library on Saturday morning from 9:00 to 12:00 a.m. Members can check out or return books, identify mystery coins or other numismatic items, or share their numismatic knowledge. The library is air conditioned and refreshments are available.

Our volunteer staff has been very reliable; however, if you live very far away, call 481-7630 to let the library worker know you are coming. Our location is easy to reach from either the Virginia or Bates exits on I-55. Travel Bates St. west to Grand Avenue and then go north to Delor St. From the west, take Hwy. 40 to Grand Avenue and drive south to Delor St. Delor St. can be used from Kingshighway east to Grand Avenue.

Through the generosity of Ed Schroeder, an important set of books by Lacam (see below) has been added to the ancient and medieval section. Other acquisitions are listed below. If you have any suggestions for club purchases, tell the library committee, any board member, or officer.

ADAMS, J.W.	UNITED STATES NUMISMATIC LITERATURE, VOL. I
AIELLO, J.	WORLD PAPER MONEY
BOWERS, Q.D.	THE COIN DEALER NEWSLETTER RARE COIN PRICE PERFORMANCE 1963-1988
BOWERS, Q.D.	THE NUMISMATIST'S BEDSIDE COMPANION VOL. I
BREEN, W.	THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. AND COLONIAL COINAGE
BROTMAN, I.F.	A GUIDE TO THE TEMPLE TOKENS OF INDIA
CAMPBELL, H.F.	CAMPBELL'S TOKENS OF UTAH, 3rd ed.
CASSIDY, D.G.	THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF FLORIDA PAPER MONEY
COCHRAN, R.	LISTING OF KNOWN COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES
CROSS, W.R. (pub.)	THE CHARLTON STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN COINS 42nd ed. (1988)
CUNNINGHAM, P.	MICHIGAN TRADE TOKENS
DAY, T.C.	CASINO TOKENS OF MONTE CARLO
DUNBAR, C.F.	THE THEORY AND HISTORY OF BANKING
FRIEDENBERG, D.M.	JEWISH MEDALS (1503-1815)

GARLAND, P.E.	THE HISTORY OF EARLY TENNESSEE BANKS AND THEIR ISSUES
HAFFNER, S.	JUDAIC TOKENS AND MEDALS
HAHN, W. & METCALF, W.E.	STUDIES IN EARLY BYZANTINE GOLD COINAGE
HAXBY, J.A.	STANDARD CATALOGUE OF U.S. OBSOLETE BANK NOTES (1782-1866) (4 VOLS.)
HILL, L.C.	BRITISH COLUMBIA NUMISMATICA PART I TRADE TOKENS
HOGEGO, C.J.	GREEK IMPERIAL COUNTERMARKS
HUMPHREYS, H.N.	COIN COLLECTOR'S MANUAL VOL II
HUNTOON, P.W.	TERRITORIALS - A GUIDE TO U.S. TERRITORIAL NATIONAL BANK NOTES
JACOB, K.A.	COIN COLLECTING FOR BEGINNERS
LACAM, G.	LA FIN DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN ET LE MONNAYAGE OR EN ITALIE VOL. I AND VOL. II
Le ROUX, J.	THE CANADIAN COIN CABINET
LINDGREN, H.C. and KOVACS, F.L.	ANCIENT BRONZE COINS OF ASIA MINOR AND THE LEVANT
MATTINGLY, H.	THE ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE VOL. IV PART II MACRINUS TO PUPIENUS
PEOPLES BANK OF CHINA	A HISTORY OF CHINESE CURRENCY
PRATHER, D.G.	U.S. NATIONAL BANK NOTES AND THEIR SEALS
RAMIREZ, C.C.	LAS MONEDAS DE LOS REYES CATOLICOS
RAYMOND, W.	THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS 18 var. ed. 1937-1955
SHANGHAI NUM. SOC.	COINS OF CHINA VOL. I SHANG-CHOU DYNASTIES
SEAR, D.R.	ROMAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES 4th ed.
SHON, G.	WORLD COIN CATALOGUE TWENTIETH CENTURY 6th ed.
SLABAUGH, A.R.	AMERICAN CENTENNIAL TOKENS AND MEDALS
SULLIVAN, E.B.	COLLECTING POLITICAL AMERICANA
TRAVERS, S.A.	THE COIN COLLECTOR'S SURVIVAL MANUAL
WELLDON, S.A.	DIGEST OF STATE BANKING STATUTES (1910)
WILHITE, B.	AUCTION PRICES REALIZED U.S. COINS 1989
WOLKA, W.G., VORHEIS, J.M. and SCHRAM, D.A.	INDIANA OBSOLETE NOTES AND SCRIP

REPORT VII OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

A year has passed since "Report VI of the Ancient Coinage Study Group" was published in the *Missouri Journal of Numismatics* issue of July, 1988. The Ancient Study Group is now well into its tenth year of providing enjoyable educational programs, without charge, to anyone who is interested.

The Ancient Study Group is co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri. The organization meets—on a somewhat irregular schedule—about five times a year.

Meetings are usually held on Friday evenings at 7:30 in the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand Boulevard at Delor. The library has proved to be an ideal meeting place because of the immediate accessibility to its vast and growing resources.

Over the past nine years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics. Many of the programs have been illustrated by color slides and/or by actual coins. When ancient coins are studied, the science of numismatics tends to expand into other disciplines, such as history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, and fine arts.

During the past year several interesting programs were presented. Some were rescheduled from last year.

- The program for September, 1988, was rescheduled to April, 1989, in order to take advantage of Dr. Kevin Herbert's kind offer to show the Wolfing Collection housed at Washington University.
- Mike Pfefferkorn presented "Copycat Coins of the Middle Ages."
- Neil Stueck gave a program on the "Evolution of Coinage through Alexander the Great."
- "The Byzantine Round Table" at the April, 1989, meeting featured David Grant on "Late Roman Empire;" and Mike Pfefferkorn on "Byzantine Imitations." Larry Schneider gave a book review on books relating to Byzantine Numismatics.
- The June, 1989, meeting covered "The Technical Aspects of Byzantine Coins—Dies, Sub-dies, Punches, Hubs, etc."

One feature of the group meetings is that we all join in helping each other identify coins. For example, Dr. Harold Mare brought some coins he had excavated at Abila in the Decapolis. Most of us enjoy this as much as the scheduled programs. If you feel the urge to know more about the ancient world as viewed from the numismatic viewpoint, come join the group. Your input will be appreciated.

Our scheduled programs for July, 1989, to July, 1990, are listed in the calendar on page 16.

We also anticipate further reports on the current status of Dr. Harold Mare's archaeological dig at Abila and Dr. Mike Fuller's dig in Syria.

Mark your calendar now to enjoy the lure of antiquity. For further information, contact the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 481-7630.

PATENTED SCRIP IN MISSOURI

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Note: The author is indebted to the many collectors who have made rubbings available for study and particularly to Lloyd Wagaman of Camby, Indiana, who is making a study of (and attempting to attribute) all of the Ingle System issues, and to Tom Wall of Independence, Missouri, for some of the illustrations that have accompanied this article.

This installment concludes the research and analysis of the Ingle System in Missouri. The author encourages more research and communication on patented scrip. For additional background information, the author relied on the following references in the Missouri Numismatic Society Library: Stuart E. Brown, Jr.'s *Scrip Trade Tokens Issued by United States Coal Mining Companies Stores* (1978); Walter Caldwell's "Scrip Store," *TAMS Journal* (February, 1972); and Robert Craigo's "The History of 'System' Coal Company Scrip," parts 1 and 2, *TAMS Journal* (June and August, 1972). Additional information was supplied by John W. Byars, Jr., Jim Hinton, and David E. Schenkman.

The above photograph of C.H. Maevers' general store in Egypt Mills, Mo. was supplied courtesy of Russell Vogelsang, a relative of the proprietor.

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
WYATT STORE & GRAIN COMPANY	WYATT (MISSISSIPPI)	The WYATT STORE & GRAIN CO. is recorded as being in business from 1909-1959. In	IS-14	8a E	Cu	1
			IS-14			5
			IS-14	3 E	Ni/Br	25
			IS-14	2 D	Ni/Br	100

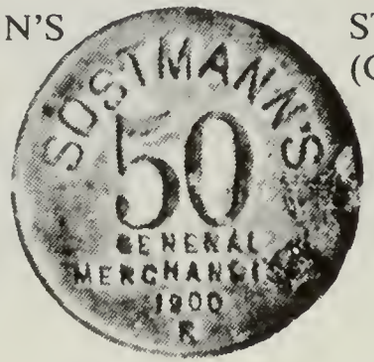
WM. F. NIEDERLUECKE

1901 Montgomery

1900-1926

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
HERMAN SACHS	KENNETT (DUNKLIN)	HERMAN SACHS ran a general store and furniture business from 1900-1919. He also dealt in dry goods, boots, and shoes from 1900-1914 and clothing in 1914. His business was recorded in 1904 as the New York Store.	IS-09	4b A	Br	1
M. SANDBERG	KNOB LICK (ST. FRANCOIS)	C. J. Sandberg operated a general store from 1909-1914. Mrs. MARY SANDBERG, widow of C. J. Sandberg, ran the store from 1916-1923.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9c Ib 9d Ic	Cu Ni/Br	10 50 1
A. SANDER	CAPE GIRARDEAU (CAPE GIR,RDE,U)	ARTHUR SANDER operated a grocery store from 1913-1927.	IS-14	5 E	Cu	1
GEO. W. SANDFORT	KANSAS CITY ((JACKSON)	GEORGE W. SANDFORT operated a grocery and meat store from 1912-1916. His business addresses were listed as 5645 E. 15th in 1914 and 5621 St. John in 1915.	IS-09 IS-09	5b B	NI/Br	1 5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
SEYMOUR BROS.	PLEASANT HILL (CASS)	The SEYMOUR BROS. operated a grocery store from 1914-1916, a feed store in 1914, and a grocery and meat store in 1919-1921. The trade name of Henry Seymour was used for the grocery store in 1918. Frank Seymour ran a grocery and meat store in 1922-1923. S. M. Seymour operated it in 1924, and L. M. Seymour operated it from 1926-1933.	IS-09 IS-09	4b A 7a A	Br Br	1 25
J. W. SHARP MERC. CO.	MIDDLETOWN (MONTGOMERY)	J. W. SHARP MERC. CO. was a chain store that had branches in various parts of Missouri. This store was in operation from 1924-1934. In the late 1920's the firm was reorganized as Sharp Chain Stores, Inc. .	ORCO Pat.Pend.		BR Ni/Br Br Ni/Br Br Cu Ni/Br	5 10 25 50 100 500 1000
H. S. SHELL	HAHN (BOLLINGER)	H. S. SHELL is listed in business directories from	IS-14	9b F	Ni/Br	10

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		1909-1912 with no indication of his business. He operated a general store from 1913-1919. In 1914 and 1916, his full name is given as HENRY S. SHELL.				
D. W. SMITH	REDINGS MILL (NEWTON)	D. W. SMITH ran a grocery store at this location from 1914-1919. An alternative attribution can also be made to David Smith, who ran a grocery store in Flatrock, Ill. in 1918.	IS-09	4a A	Br	1
JAMES E. SMITH	SPRINGFIELD (GREENE)	J. E. Smith & Co. was a dealer in meat from 1905-1910. J. E. Smith & Son had a grocery store in 1910. He had a notions store in 1916. JAMES E. SMITH operated a grocery store from 1912-1933.	IS-09 IS-09			1 100
SOSTMANN'S 	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	This token is believed to have been issued by Ernest W. Sostmann, sucessor to Stoltmann & Sostmann (grocers c.1895-1903), who operated a grocery and saloon at 1900 Hebert c.1905-1924.	IS-09	5a Ga	Br	50

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
THE STAR GROCERY	FRANKCLAY (ST. FRANCOIS)	THE STAR GROCERY was operated by the Clay Bros. in 1909. The attribution of this token to Frankclay was based on information provided by Charles Littlefield and the fact that two specimens have been located in eastern Missouri. Another Star Grocery existed in St. Louis. Adolph Mery, a dealer in real estate in 1907, entered the grocery business at 1809 S. 14th in 1908. In 1909 the name Star Grocery was introduced with Mery as manager. In 191(grocery was acquired by Louis / Uhri, who dropped the store n: ne by 1918. Uhri remained in business at 1809 S. 14th until 1933.	IS-09	4b A	Br	1
Stephens Bros.	--	This entry has been re-attributed to Layton, Utah based on find evidence.	--	--	--	--
STEVENS BROS.	CRYSTAL CITY (JEFFERSON)	J. Stevens & Brother operated a grocery store in 1913. STEVENS BROS. ran a grocery store from 1914-1916 and	IS-14	9a E	Ni/Br	5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		a general store from 1918-1921. From 1922-1942, Tony Stevens operated a general store and from 1944-1949, he operated a grocery and meat store. In 1950- 1951, the business was called Stevens Grocery and Meat Market.				
J. A. STOUT	SAVERTON (RALLS)	JAMES A. STOUT ran a general store from 1912-1920. He is also listed as a blacksmith in 1916.	IS-09	? B	Br	100
M. S. STROUD & SON	COMMERCE (SCOTT)	M. F. STROUD & SON is listed as a grocery and meat store in 1918. The directory listing is apparently in error.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b E	Ni/Br	5 10 50
STUMBO BROS.	CARL JUNCTION & WEBB CITY (JASPER)	STUMBO BROS. operated a meat store in Carl Junction in 1909. They operated a grocery store in Webb City from 1913-1918. This store also dealt in meats from 1914-1916.	IS-09 IS-09 IS-09 IS-09	5b B 25	Cu	5 25 50
H. SWADE	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	HARRY SWADE worked as a bartender for Rabinovitz &. He ran a grocery	IS-09 IS-09	3 B 5b B	Cu Cu	100 1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		and meat store from 1912-1918. Harry and Robert Swade ran a grocery and meat store from 1919-1921; from 1922-1923, the store was operated by Harry Swade. Robert Swade ran the grocery and meat store from 1927-1959. Harry Swade's grocery store was located at 2701 Bell from 1914-1922. Robert Swade's grocery store was located at 416 W. 9th from 1914-1919 and at 1342 E. 8th from 1920-1930.				
C. W. TAYLOR	MEMPHIS (SCOTLAND)	C. W. TAYLOR operated a restaurant from 1912-1914. He operated a confectionary in 1913-1914 and dye works business in 1913.	IS-09	4a B	Br	100
TRAXLER & MEYER	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	CHARLES J. TRAXLER and MICHAEL G. MEYER were partners in a grocery store located at 8226 Alabama from 1909-1914. By 1915, Charles J. Traxler had left the partnership to establish his own grocery store at 7500 S. Grand Ave. where he operated from 1915-	IS-09	4b A	Cu	5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		1931 until he sold the company to Adam Reitz. Michael G. Meyer remained at the original store from 1915-1921. In 1922, Meyer left the grocery business to become the secretary-treasurer of Century Batteries, Inc.				
J. A. VANCE	FLAT (PHELPS)	JAMES A. VANCE was postmaster in 1898. He ran a grocery store from 1900-1904 in 1919. He ran a general store from 1910-1918. J. A. Vance & Son ran a general store from 1920-1933. In 1934 J. A. Vance was listed as sole operator of the general store.	IS-14 IS-14			5 25
R. D. WATSON	EAST PRAIRIE (MISSISSIPPI)	R. D. WATSON ran a general store from 1912-1918 and again from 1923-1940. The business was listed as a grocery store from 1919-1924. The firm also dealt in hardware in 1940. C. F. Watson ran a grocery and meat store in 1941-1942. In 1947 the grocery and meat store was operated by Watson	IS-14		Cu	5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		& Allen and in 1949 by L. C. Watson. From 1950-1956 the general store was called by the trade name of Watson's Store.				
WM. F. WEINRICH	ST. CHARLES (ST. CHARLES)	WM. F. WEINRICH operated a meat market from 1909-1924. The business was listed as a grocery and meat store in 1923.	IS-09	4a A	Br	100
WHITE FRONT STORE (see A. V. BOWMAN)	BERNIE (STODDARD)					
J.E. WILLIAMS	BUTLER	The various types of directories give conflicting information. However, the following seems to be an accurate picture of this firm's history: Z.J. Williams operated a grocery store in 1882. Zibeon G. Williams was listed as a grocer in 1883. James E. Williams & Co. was listed as a grocery store from 1885-1893. James E. Williams and Ernest A. Ewing were partners in 1885 and James E. Williams and Mrs. Hetty Williams ran the store in 1887. James E.	IS-09			

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		Williams was listed as a grocer in 1891-1893. Williams Bros. were listed as grocers, dealing in groceries, Queensware, and hardware, in 1900. J.E. WILLIAMS was a grocer in 1904 and ran a grocery store from 1909-1918, a crockery store from 1914-1916, and a hardware store from 1914-1918.				
WIRT & FULLINGTON	MOBEREY (RANDOLPH)	WIRT & FULLINGTON ran a grocery store from 1912-1927. They also dealt in meats in 1926.	IS-09 IS-09	4a A 7a A	Cu Cu	50 100
WOOD BROS.	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	This is the most ephemeral issue associated with the St. louis area. WOOD BROS. is not recorded in any of the St. Louis WOOD BROS. is not recorded in any of the St. Louis city directories; however, the firm is listed from 1910-1913 in business directories. This lends support to the idea that the company existed outside the city boundaries in an unincorporated section of St. Louis County.	IS-09	5a B	Cu	50

An analysis of the above catalogue shows that the terms grocery and general store were often used interchangeably in rural areas. (Also the competing firms of R.G. Dun and Bradstreet's used terminology which overlaps when cross-indexed.) Often these groceries served sandwiches and drinks and as such were also recorded as restaurants. In the large cities, most if not all groceries had saloons attached for the noon day trade. At the turn of the century, the saloon ws the equivalent of today's fast food restaurant.

General stores and groceries account for the highest percentage of token issuers as shown below. Although the butcher maintained a separate trade, especially in larger cities, grocers were frequently listed as selling meats. The following chart is based on the histories of 102 firms traced through various commercial directories.

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
General Store	52	50.9%
Grocery	49	48.0%
Meat		
(total)	11	10.8%
(associated with grocers)	9	8.8%
(independent)	2	2.0%
Saloons		
(total)	9	8.8%
(associated with grocers)	6	5.7%
(independent)	3	2.9%
Dry Goods	5	4.9%
Drug Stores	5	4.9%
Restaurants	4	3.9%
Hardware	2	2.0%

Lesser users were recorded (1 each) in the areas of blacksmith, brickyard & stone quarry, clothing, confectionery, crockery, dye works, feed, flour & feed, furniture, grain, harness, implements, and notions. These operations were conducted by someone associated with another more prominent class of us.

The relative financial strength of some of these businesses can be drawn from **The Barr & Widen Company's St. Louis Credit Guide** for 1910.

NAME	BUSINESS	FINANCIAL STRENGTH	CREDIT RATING
Henry F. Fuist & Son	grocery & saloon	$ 3,000	Good
Fred Grewe	grocery & saloon	6,000	Good
Adolph Mery	grocer	10,000	Good
Moog Bros.	grocery & saloon	2,000	Fair
Wm F. Niederluecke	grocery & saloon	2,000	Good
Wm. Remmert	grocery & saloon	3,000	Fair
Ernest Sostmann	grocery & saloon	2,000	Good
Stephens Bros.	grocery & saloon	2,000	Fair
Traxler & Meyer	grocers	4,000	Fair

The Barr & Widen Company also listed St. Louis real estate assessments. The following were pertinent: Henry F. and Louisa Fuist - $3,360; Frederick Grewe -$5,640; Wm. F. Niederleucke - $9,920; Wm. Remmert Sr. Estate - $12,710 and Charles and Henrietta Traxler - $350. This record shows that the businesses and their owners were generally prosperous and also confirms the linkage of the grocery and saloon. Another guage of financial strength was taken from a 1918 R.G. Dun business directory which listed sixty-nine of the Ingle token issuing firms or their successors which were still in business.

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL STRENGTH	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
$75,000 - $125,000	2	2.9%
50,000 - 75,000	2	2.9%
35,000 - 50,000	1	1.4%
20,000 - 35,000	4	5.8%
10,000 - 20,000	4	5.8%
5,000 - 10,000	12	17.4%
3,000 - 5,000	8	11.6%
2,000 - 3,000	6	8.7%
1,000 - 2,000	12	17.4%
500 - 1,000	6	8.7%
less than 500	3	4.3%
no rating	9	13.0%

The general credit column provided a more concise analysis as follows: High -5; Good - 16; Fair - 28; Limited - 12; and no rating - 8. This indicates that the average firm to use the Ingle System was a small, moderately profitable and probably family owned proprietorship. It reinforces the contention that the small businesses of the turn of the century and later were the vanguard of a rising middle class through which dreams of opportunity and success could be achieved.

The two main series of the Ingle tokens offer interesting contrasts. The IS-09 series were very plain in appearance and were consistently mavericks lacking any place designation. The earliest IS-09 types have not been found in Missouri. The later types have few designs to attract customers. As shown in the chart below, the Ingle System was sold heavily in the larger communities (over ½ of the IS-09 series were sold in cities having more than 9,000 population) when it was first introduced to Missouri.

CITY	1910 POP.	1920 ISSUERS	IS-09 SERIES	% OF ISSUERS	IS-14 SERIES	% OF
St. Louis	687,403	772,897	10*	23.0%	0	0.0%
Kansas City	248,381	324,410	6	14.0%	1	2.0%
St. Joseph	77,403	77,939	1	2.0%	1	2.0%
Springfield	35,201	39,631	1	2.0%	—	—
Joplin	32,073	29,902	—	—	—	—

CITY	1910 POP.	1920 ISSUERS	IS-09 SERIES	% OF ISSUERS	IS-14 SERIES	% OF
Hannibal	18,341	19,306	2	5.0%	—	—
Sedalia	17,822	21,144	—	—	—	—
Jefferson City	11,850	14,490	—	—	—	—
Webb City	11,817	7,807	1	2.0%	—	—
Moberly	10,923	12,808	1	2.0%	—	—
Independence	9,859	11,686	—	—	—	—
Columbia	9,662	10,392	—	—	—	—
Carthage	9,483	10,068	1	2.0%	—	—
St. Charles	9,437	8,503	1	2.0%	—	—
Cape Girardeau	8,475	10,252	—	—	1	2.0%
SUBTOTAL			24	55.8%	3	5.9%
Lesser size towns			19	44.2%	48	94.1%
TOTAL			43	100.0%	51	100.0%

*Includes two unverified IS-09 issuers

The IS-14 series used an improved design incorporating a company logo. There were many more variations in both the Ingle reverse and the merchant obverse styles. A significant percentage of issuers had the town name placed on their tokens. Although the evidence indicates that few IS-14 systems were sold in large cities, other factors suggest that under the leadership of J. Arthur Kidwell the Ingle Company embarkedf on a far more aggressive marketing program than had occurred in the early years of the firm's activities.

Although further work is necessary, it seems plausible that the IS-14 subtypes may eventually be broken down into the following phases: transitional type(s) of 1914; experiemental types of 1914-1916; and standard types of 1916-1918. The establishment of narrower time frames for specific subtypes will aid in accuracy of attribution by eliminating one or more merchants bearing the same name as the issuer.

The Insurance Credit System (2 issuers), Ingle-Schierloh's Master Metal Scrip (1 issuer), and the Osborne Register Company's Orco scrip (2 issuers) were not successfully marketed in Missouri. Thus, in the 1930's Depression, Missouri's merchants ended their use of patented scrip.

Only eight issuers may have been in more than one town location. Of these, only C.S. Brown, J.W. Lamb, and Long Mercantile Co. were likely to have used their tokens in more than one place. Each one was established in small towns and had purchased as IS-14 system.

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MEDALS CELEBRATE ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC MILESTONES

In 1988, both the Missouri Numismatic Society and the St. Louis Numismatic Association celebrated anniversaries of their founding by issuing medals. The MNS commemorated fifty years and the SLNA celebrated twenty-five years.

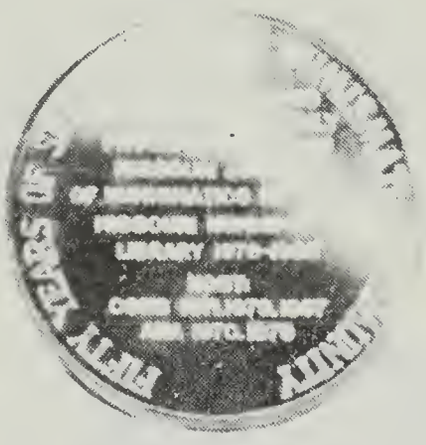
The Missouri Numismatic Society Medal

The Missouri Numismatic Society was organized in February, 1938 as an educational society. During its fifty year history, society members have contributed programs, written scholarly articles and books for national publication, hosted a nationally recognized annual coil festival, and developed a variety of innovative services for the local numismatic community.

Plans for a 50th anniversary medal, studied as early as 1986, were deferred until late 1987. Responsibility for co-ordinating the commemorative effort was assigned to Mike Pfefferkorn who presented several design suggestions to the MNS Board. A teaching colleague, Ray Cliffe, became the artist who created the drawings for the dies.

The legend, MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, rests above the three elements of the central pictorial design. On the left, a fasces, an ancient Roman symbol, represents traditional authority and the Liberty of "Mercury" dime which was struck 1916-1945. In the center, a standing youth inscribes the first minutes of the Missouri Numismatic Society on a tablet. The adaptation of a French revolutionary coinage design honors the French heritage of St. Louis.

The right side features a protrait of Jefferson as seen on the five cent piece newly introduced in 1938 and refers to the strong Jeffersonian influence on antebellum Missouri government, institutions, and cultural life. At the foot of the pedestal are the initials of artist Ray Cliffe. FOUNDED FEBRUARY 1938 ST. LOUIS MO complete the obverse inscription.



The reverse legend summarizes the accomplishments of the Missouri Numismatic Society since 1938. Nearly all MNS programs are educational, informational presentations drawing on local expertise in nearly every imaginable field of numismatics. The Missouri Journal of Numismatics combines scholarly research articles, local numismatic history articles, and area numismatic an-

nouncements. The Missouri Numismatic Library, which is funded by the Missouri Numismatic Society, holds the collections of both the MNS and the World Coin Club of Missouri. Currently, an estimated 5,000 items are available to local researchers.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE
TO THE NUMISMATIC COMMUNITY

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CONTINUOUS MONTHLY
PROGRAMS 1938-1988
MISSOURI JOURNAL
OF NUMISMATICS 1975-1988
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
LIBRARY 1975-1988
HOST:
CSNS 1971, 1979, 1987
ANA 1970, 1979

Silvertowne, Inc. of Indiana engraved dies for a standard 1 oz. "silver round" (39.3 mm.) size and struck 500 .999 silver and 400 gold-plated bronze medals. Each member received a gold-plated bronze specimen as part of the 1988 celebration. The silver commemoratives were sold to members only until this year. Limited numbers are publicly available at $8.00 for silver, $2.00 for gold-plated bronze, and $2.00 for stamped capital holders. Prices do not include postage and handling.

The St. Louis Numismatic Association Society

The St. Louis Numismatic Association issued a "silver round" to commemorate its 25th anniversary. The organization was formed in 1963 to accommodate the rapid growth of collector interest which developed in the mid-1960's, a time when United States coin collecting was popularized by new publications and the change from silver to clad coinages. The association's primary interests are the annual February show and monthly coin auctions.

The design of the SLNA silver round reflects the club's function. The obverse bears the club logo consisting of the Peace dollar obverse design dated 1963 and the legend, S.L.N.A., positioned between the legs of the Gateway Arch. The reverse also displays the organization symbol with the legends:

1963 . TWENTYFIFTH ANNIVERSARY . 1988 around the legs of the Arch and .999 FINE SILVER / 1 TROY OUNCE is set below the logo.

One thousand 38.6 mm. serially numbered .999 silver 1 oz. rounds were struck.

A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST

Raymond D. Cliffe, Jr., who executed the design of the Missouri Numismatic Society's medal, was born on September 15, 1923, in the Carondelet section of South St. Louis, the area some natives still insist is the "genuine" South St. Louis. (Carondelet, once an independent city, was absorbed by St. Louis in 1870.) Ray graduated from Cleveland High School and received his A.B. degree in art and social studies from the University of Missouri in 1948 and did post graduate study at Washington University, St. Louis University, and University of Missouri, St. Louis. Ray Cliffe has taught art at St. Louis Country Day School (1948-1949), Soldan High School (1950-1951), Central High School (1952-1954), Cleveland High School (1955-1984) and Southwest High School (1984-1989).

Raymond D. Cliffe, Jr.

Cliffe possesses a rare combination of talents. Besides portrait and landscape painting and sculpture, his artistic achievements include German and Dutch theme murals at Bevo Mill, a restaurant famous as an architectural reproduction of a traditional Dutch Windmill (1960-1961); murals at Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, the area's leading facility for child trauma (1965-1967); murals at Mike Fitzgerald Funeral Home (1967-1968); and the 100 foot mural of historical scenes at Lindbergh High School (1986). Medal design is his newest medium of artistic expression.

Ray Cliffe is equally well known as a St. Louis sports figure. Before graduating from Mizzou, he earned three varsity letters and played in the 1946 Cotton Bowl. Although a full-time teacher for the St. Louis Public Schools, Cliffe was the assistant coach and a player for the St. Louis Knights semi-professional football team (1953-1955). In addition to teaching art, he coached football and baseball. As Cleveland High School head football coach (1955-1973), Cliffe won three city championships with an overall record of 412 wins and 116 losses. His achievement earned election to the St. Louis Football Association Hall of Fame (1983) and the St. Louis Amateur Baseball Hall of Fame (1989).

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

September 1-3, 1989	The World Coin Club of Missouri Coin Show is held at the Holiday Inn West/Airport on St. Charles Rock Road at I-270.
October 14-15, 1989	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Fall Show is at the Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
November 18-19, 1989	The Heart of America Numismatic Association hosts its 31st Annual Show at the K.C. Market Center, 1775 Universal Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
November 29, 1989	The Fourth Annual National Silver Dollar Round Table convenes at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 30 - December 3, 1989	The Tenth Annual Silver Dollar Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 30 - December 3, 1989	The Fourth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
February 17-18, 1990	The Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 23-25, 1990	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott Hotel.
May 10-13, 1990	The 2nd National Gold Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
May 19-20, 1990	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 10-12, 1990	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 30th Annual Coin Festival is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott Hotel.

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, Missouri 63102.

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Trading begins at 12:15 p.m. The meeting starts at 1:30 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Coldwell Banker (former Ira E. Berry) Office on the northwestern corner of the Olive Street Road Intersection with I-270. Parking is on the adjacent Venture lot. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 27877, St. Louis, MO 63146. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

1989

August 23	Don Mier and Jim Watson	Leper Money
September 27	Joe France	Numismatic Quiz
October 25	Gery Alt	*to be announced*
November 22	Ken Thompson	Liberty Cap Coinage
December		Annual Christmas Party

1990

January 28	Ira Nathan	The 1990 Bullion and Economic Forecast
February 25	Curt Farley, Jr.	Trade Dollars
March 25	Jim Watson	Numismatic Quiz
April 22	Bill Armstrong	*to be announced*
May 27	Frank Clemens	Researching Early Modern Coins
June 24	Mike Pfefferkorn	Modern Coinage of the Indian States
July 22	Don Rusk	The World of Transportation Tokens
August 26	Don Rusk	Numismatic Quiz
September 23	Kurt Alt	Civil War Tokens

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Dupo Coin Club meets the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dupo, Illinois V.F.W. Hall (located one block past the high school on South Fifth St.—eight blocks to the V.F.W. Hall at 200 N. Fifth Street).

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:30 p.m. and are held in the banquet room of Bandera's Restaurant in Warson Woods Shopping Center at 9993 Manchester Road about 2 blocks east of Lindbergh Blvd. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Avenue., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

1989

August 23	Bob Cochran	*to be announced*
September 27	Dr. Joseph Vacca	The Treasury Department Exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair
October 25	Gene Hessler	G.F.C. Smillie - Bank Note Engraver
November 22	Dr. Malcolm Thompson	*to be announced*
December 9	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	Yacovelli's Restaurant 407 Dunn Road

1990

January 24	Jim Watson	Philippine Guerrilla and Emergency Money
February 28	Alan Pickup	Coinage of Augustin de Iturbide and the First Mexican Empire
March 28		Annual 50 Lot Auction
April 25	Earl Biffle	Money Through Time
May 23	Dr. J. Vacca and M. Pfefferkorn	Medals of the Other St. Louis Fair
June 27	Bob Cochran	The Fun of Collecting Paper Money and Financial Documents, Part Three
July 25	M. Pfefferkorn	Coins and the Eastern Roman Frontier
August 22	Karl Zuehlke	The Beauty of Coin Glass
September 26	Eric P. Newman	*to be announced*
October 24	Ron Horstman	Prominent St. Louisians Protrayed on Bank Notes
November 21	Gary G. Stevenson	*to be announced*

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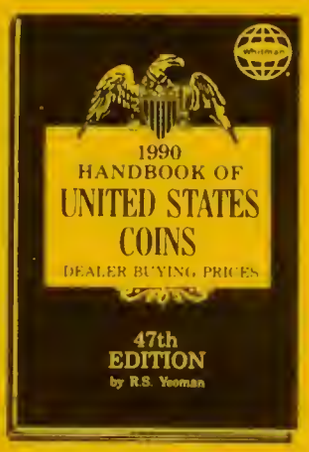

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